THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1796. [Vol. IV.---No. 548.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th. 1796.

Dempſey, Harris, & Co.

In King Street, next door to Mr. John Norwood's,

Have juſt received by the Charleſton from London, via. Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Freſh Drugs & Medicines.

Glaſs furniture and vials, Surgeons' inſtruments, Patent Medicines, Painters' Colours, dry, and ground in oil. Copal varniſh. Gold and Silver Leaf. Starch, Hair Powder, and Fig Blue. Freſh Durham Muſtard. Painters' Bruſhes, and Camel's Hair Pencils. Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon. Eſſence of Anchovies, and Quin's ſauce. A general aſſortment of Perfumery, with moſt articles in their line. Their terms will be liberal, and the greateſt exertion uſed to execute orders with punctuality and diſpatch.

N. B. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping, Iron-works, Plantations, and private families, put up at the ſhorteſt notice, with plain and approved directions.

Country Store keepers and others ſupplied with patent and other medicines at the moſt reduced prices.

Sept. 27. eptf.

GEORGE M'MUNN,

HAS NOW MADE AND READY FOR SALE.

STILLS, aſſorted from 35 to 200 gall.
Hatters and Waſh Kettles.
Fiſh Kettles and Stew Pans.
Counter ſcales and ſcale beams aſſorted.
Laed and Iron weights in ſets.
Pewter meaſures, aſſorted.
Iron wire.
Sheet lead, and thin ſheet copper, fit for Houſe-plumming buſineſs.
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

The whole of which are made in the beſt manner and ſold on reaſonable terms.

☞ Orders for all kind of Copper work will be duly attended to, and the higheſt price given for old Copper, Lead, and Pewter. July 30. 3mep

Mandeville and Jamieſon

Have juſt received per the brigs Nancy Carran, from Cadiz, Fair Columbian, Jamaica, and other veſſels.

40 puncheons high 4th proof Rum.
30 hogſheads prime ſugars,
50 bags Cotton.
15,000lb. Green Coffee.
20 Bags Race Ginger,
20 Bags black Pepper,
18 Bags Pimento.
80 Q. Caſks Sherry from 3 to 15 years old.
80 Q. Caſks Malaga:
12 Pipes Madeira.
20 Pipes Port.
10 pipes Cogniac Brandy.

They have alſo on hand a very general aſſortment of Bottled Wines, London Porter in caſks of 6 doz. and other liquors. Teas, Almonds, Spices, Rice, Soal Leather, Salt, Soap and candles, &c. which they will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit. Sept. 6.

PLAISTER of PARIS,

Of the beſt Quality,
FOR SALE BY
PHILIP MAGRUDER.

September 29, 1796. tf.

For London,

THE SHIP

POMONA.

Thomas Haywood, Maſter,

With good accommodations for paſſengers —She will ſail in ten days—For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board. or to

Wm. WILSON.

Oct. 6.

For Freight or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

Hannah & Eliza,

OF BOSTON,

Burthen 262 tons, Robert Emery, Maſter —ſails ſuperior to moſt merchantmen,—will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.—She will bear inſpection.

FOR SALE,

ON BOARD SAID SHIP,

A few puncheons and barrels New England Rum; Gentlemen's ſhoes and Ladie's and Gentlemens' Morocco ſhoes and ſlippers of a ſuperior quality. For terms apply to the maſter on board.

Sept. 20. tf.

For Sale,

The Schooner

FARMER,

Pain Chaſe, Maſter; Burden about 650 barrels—She may be viewed by applying to the ſubſcribers, or Capt. Chaſe on board, at Col. Hooe's wharf. They have alſo for ſale,

25 hhds. New England Rum; one bale Baſta Muſlins; 3 trunks of gloves and mitts; two trunks of Iriſh linens; half buſhels, pails, tubbs; 136 caſks of lime; 14 barrels liver oil; 5 bals. of ſalmon; a few hhds. and barrels of Muſcovado Sugar; a few hhds and barrels of Coffee; two bales of five buſhel bags made of ſtrong ſacking; barr iron; fine and coarſe ſalt; thirty barrels of pork.

Wm. HARTSHORNE and CO.

10th mo. 4th. 1796.

JOSEPH CARY

HAS for ſale at his Warehouſe in King Street, adjoining Meſſrs. James Patton & James Dykes,

Jamaica Rum in puncheons, Hollands Gin in quarter caſks, Liſbon wine in pipes and quarter caſks, Malaga in quarter caſks, ſherry in do. Teneriffe in hogſheads, Whiſky in Tierces and barrels, Porter in caſks, Muſcovado Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Salt in ſacks, a few hundred weight well cured bacon, and about 1000 Cedar poſts. Alſo a Lot of ground on Royal ſtreet oppoſite Dr. Muir's, containing 40 feet front and 96 feet deep, with the benefit of an alley.

July 2. t.f.

Blackford, Lewis, & Co.

At their Wholeſale Warehouſe, No. 8, Bank-Street, Baltimore,

Have imported in the Ship Montezuma, from London, and the Ship Rebecca, from Hull,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

—ALSO—

A variety of Fancy Goods,

Callicoes, Handkerchiefs, &c. which they will ſell cheap for caſh, or on the cuſtomary credit to punctual and conſtant cuſtomers. They daily expect a further ſupply of Goods by the Jane and Adriana from Liverpool.

Baltimore, Sept. 16. 6wep.

NOTICE

ALL thoſe who have any accounts againſt Adam Shum, dec'd. are once more requeſted to bring them forward to the ſubſcriber, ſo that they may be diſcharged. Alſo, thoſe who are indebted will pleaſe to make immediate payment, or the ſpeedieſt mode will be taken to recover the ſame.

October 6. CHARLES JONES.

Antigua Rum & Muſcovado Sugars,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, warranted 5 yeaes old, and of a very ſuperior quality,
Rice in hogſheads and tierces,
Fifty barrels prime New-York Pork,
James River Coal,
And fifty hogſheads of yellow Maryland Tobacco,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT HAMILTON.

Sept. 17. eptf.

Cleaver & Mitchell

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have juſt imported (from England,)

A General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

And now offering for ſale at their Store in Fairfax ſtreet, being the next houſe above Mr. Robert Youngs.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarſe coatings; white, blue, green, and brown ſerges; fine and coarſe flannels; velvet and velveteens; caſſimers, printed quiltings, and a variety of other waiſtcoatings; printed calicoes, and ſhawls, Iriſh linens. Likewiſe, a quantity of paper and horn puttons; pins; Japaned waiters and caniſters: copper tea kettles; Britania metal tea-pots, with ſtands; table knives and forks; pocket and pen-knives; awl blades and thimbles; horn and ivory combs; black and red lead pencils; pocket books, black and red morocco; wafers and ſealing wax; table mats; gun flints; Jewſharps; Japaned and iron candle ſnuffers, a few caſks of nails, tin plate in boxes; a quantity of earthen ware well aſſorted; tobacco pipes in boxes, large bowls.

They likewiſe offer for ſale, a quantity of Jaconet, book, ſtriped, and ſprigged muſlin dimities; plan and coloured bordered muſlins; handker chiefs; ſtriped and clouded nanedns, with a variety of other articles.

They likewiſe flatter themſelves no perſon will be able to give more general ſatisfaction. Sept. 17. 2m1aw

HARDWARE.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

HARDWARE.

ALSO,

Dimities, Fuſtians, Jeans, Thickſets, Sheetings, and Iriſh Linens. 4d. 6d 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Sprigs aſſorted. Crowley Steel in half faggots. Anvils and Vices.—They have on hand, from their former importations, a great variety of DRY GOODS.—Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 8. White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, and Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil. Nutmegs, Fig Blue, Alum, Madder, Shot, and Lead. Which they offer for ſale on the uſual credit, at their Wholeſale Warehouſe on Swift's Alley, oppoſite to Patton & Butcher's Iron Store. May 20.

Carne & Slade

Have juſt received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of

Bar Iron, Share Moulds, Bliſtered Steel, and Waggon Boxes, which they offer for ſale at their ſtore in Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new Buildings.—They fully intend keeping a conſtant ſupply, and paying due attention to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with their commands, in order that they may meet with no diſappointment, for they ſhall be regular in their Spring and Fall importations of Crawley Steel, Anvils, Vices, Files, Raſps, Sheet Iron, Sledges, and Hammers, with nearly every other article which a Blackſmith wants, they flatter themſelves no perſon will be able to give more general ſatisfaction.

N. B. By the very firſt veſſels from Liverpool and Briſtol they expect a very general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthen Ware.

Sept. 3. eptf

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

ON the firſt Monday in November next, at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Alexandria, a Poll will be opened to chooſe a proper perſon to repreſent the Diſtrict, compoſed of the Counties of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax, as an Elector, to vote for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

C. TURNER, Sheriff.

September 28, 1796.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Drinker and Stanſbury,

In the ſtore formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, Caſtings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spaniſh Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Pruſſian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigriſe; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glaſs; powder and ſhot; copal and common varniſh; ſpirits of turpentine; batters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick ſilver; logwood and glue; white ſoap; mould and dipp'd candles; ſlates; bruſhes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS wholeſale, conſiſting of cloths, caſſimers muſlins, hoſiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons &c. July 14.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the ſouth ſide of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax Street, has opened, (which he will ſell wholeſale and retail) a complete aſſortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general aſſortment of all kinds of Houſe and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet makers', Coopers', Turners', Silverſmiths', Tinners', Blackſmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Alſo, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles ſuitable for country and retail ſtores.

He has alſo on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very ſuperior quality, which he will diſpoſe of by the quantity or quarter caſk.

JOSIAH CORYTON,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

TAKES the earlieſt opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has removed his ſhop from Fairfax Street to Royal Street, two doors north of Prince Street, where he hopes for a continuance of thoſe favours already ſo liberally beſtowed.

Juſt opened, and for Sale, a neat aſſortment of FANCY ARTICLES; ſuch as Ladies' Steel and gilt Watch-Chains, Gentlemen's do. Seals, Keys, Necklaces, Fancy Watch-Strings, Lockets, Pins, &c.

N. B. Gilding, Silvering and Lacquering neatly executed.

☞ The Store, formerly occupied by him is to let.

Alexandria, September 30, 1796.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his ſtore on Harper's Wharf,

French Brandy in Pipes or barrels; Jamaica ſpirits in hhds. or bbls. ſeveral hundred gallons New-England rum; whiſkey in tierces or barrels; claret wine in tierces; excellent port wine in pipes or ſmaller quantities; Malaga and Liſbon wines in pipes or quarter caſks; hyſon, byſon ſkin and other teas; loaf ſugar by the barrel or loaf; moiſt do. of different qualities, by the hhd. or barrel; St. Ube's ſalt, any quantity above 3 buſhels at 4/3 per do. under, 4/6; Liverpool ſalt in bag as imported at 22s. per ſack; do. by the buſhel 4/6; excellent cured herrings at five dollars per barrel. Purchaſers, by applying, will find it to their advantage, as I am determined to ſell on reaſonable terms.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Oliver Price will, on reaſonable terms, board ſix or eight creditable perſons. Sept. 17.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AUGUST 1.

High Court of Admiralty.

Doctors' Commons.

Yesterday came to be heard the case of the ship Clarissa, which was captured by a private ship of war at Surinam, as property belonging to the enemies of this country.

The principal question before the court was, "Whether a Mr. Abthorpe who claimed his share of the restitution of the cargo, as a native of America, ought to be considered at the time of capture as an enemy to the crown of England, or as the subject of a neutral power?

It appeared that Mr. Abthorpe, had resided at Surinam—that he had concealed certain of the ship's papers at the time of the capture, and had talked of re-taking the ship.

The Learned Civilians, as counsel for Mr. A. contended with great zeal and abilities, that as a native of America, he was entitled to restitution of his share of the cargo.

The learned Judge, after hearing counsel on both sides, was of opinion that the claim of Mr. Abthorpe could only be considered as an experiment to elude the justice of the Admiralty Court. Like the ancient Romans he seemed to indulge the idea that an American born was an American in every country. "Once a Roman, always a Roman," was the proud sentiments of Rome. The idea, however, was erroneous, and repugnant to the spirit and wisdom of the law of nations. A man became a subject of that country under whose laws he lived.—The learned judge felt himself warranted by the evidence, to consider Mr. Abthorpe a resident Dutchman at Surinam, at the time of the capture, and the cargo he claimed to be lawfully confiscated. Sir James referred the consideration of the other parts of the cargo, until further proof be adduced but condemned the share claimed by Mr. Abthorpe as good and lawful prize to the captors, together with the masters private adventure.

[The following case furnishes a remarkable proof of the inconsistency of British principles—for it is on the principle of "Once an Englishman always an Englishmen:" that is, that a man cannot abandon his allegiance and citizenship, that the British ships are constantly impressing seamen from our vessels at sea and in the West Indies. They claim British born men as British subjects, wherever they find them, tho' they have been absent ten years, and actually become citizens of the United States.—Yet the "Learned Judge" of the high court of admiralty, when it is a convenient excuse for confiscating American property declares the principle erroneous. Let American seamen carry this case in their pockets, and when British captains attempt impressments, throw it in the teeth of those insulting sea robbers.] [Minerva.]

It is but too apparent that the attention of the French government has been and will be directed, should the war be continued, to every measure that can injure the commerce of Great Britain. From the ports of the Mediterranean, they have already excluded us—from the harbors of Portugal they are also, it is suspected, now attempting to exclude us—they have converted Spain from an ally into a foe—and it is rumored, they have held out to her the tempting project of reuniting Portugal to the crown of Spain—and let no one be too quick in deciding that such a project is too mighty for them—either to conceive or to execute. Let us recollect what they have done in Italy, the Netherlands, Holland, and the Rhine. Let us remember that they defeated all the greatest military powers of Europe, Russia excepted, and let us ask ourselves this serious question, whether the troops of Portugal, unused to war, and feeble in point of number, can be expect-to act with effect against the republicans of France, flushed with success, and animated dy enthusiasm!

DUMFRIES, (Scotland) July 26.

ROBERT BURNS.

Died here on the morning of the 21st inst. and in the 38th year of his age, ROBERT BURNS, the Scotch Bard.

His manly form and penetrating eye strikingly indicated extraordinary mental vigor.

For originality of wit, rapidity of conception, and fluency of nervous phraseology, he was unrivaled.

Animated by the fire of nature, he uttered sentiments which, by their pathos, melted the heart to tenderness, or expanded the mind by their sublimity; as a luminary, emerging from behind a cloud, he arose at once into notice; and his works and his name can never die, while divine poesy shall agitate the chords of the human heart.

Actuated by the regard which is due to the shade of such a genius, his remains were yesterday, interred with military honors and every suitable respect. The corpse, having been previously conveyed to the town hall, remained there till the following ceremony took place.

The military here, consisting of the Cinque Port cavalry and the Angusshire fencibles, having handsomely tendered their services, lined the streets on both sides to the burial ground. The royal Dumfries volunteers, of which he was a member, with crapes on their left arms, supported the bier. A party of that corps, appointed to perform the military obsequies, moving in slow solemn time to the dead march in Saul, which was played by the military band, preceded in mournful array with arms reversed. The principal part of the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood, with a number of the particular friends of the bard from remote parts, followed in procession, the great bells of the churches tolling at intervals. Arrived at the church-yard gate, the funeral party, according to the rules of that exercise, formed two lines, and leaned their heads on their firelocks pointed to the ground. Through this space the corpse was carried, and borne forward to the grave. The party then drew up along side of it, and fired three vollies over the coffin when deposited in the earth. The whole ceremony presented a solemn, grand, and affecting spectacle; and accorded with the general sorrow and regret for the loss of a man, whose like we can scarce see again.

It may not be deemed improper to conclude this account with the following extract from his poems:

A Prayer on the Prospect of Death.

O THOU unknown, Almighty Cause
Of all my hope and fear,
In whose dread presence ere an hour,
Perhaps, I must appear!

If I wander'd in those paths
Of life I ought to shun,
As *something*, loudly in my breast,
Remonstrates I have done:

Thou know'st that thou hast formed me
With passions wild and strong;
And list'ning to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

Where human *weakness* has come short,
Or *frailty* stept aside,
Do thou, *All Good!* for such thou art,
In shades of darkness hide.

Where with *intention* I have err'd,
No other plea I have
But, *thou art Good:* and Goodness still
Delighteth to forgive.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE.

By the Sally, Johnson, from London, in 50 days, arrived at Boston, there are farther particulars received concerning the Spanish Manifesto, which render its authenticity still more creditable.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The misunderstanding which has for some time past existed between this country and Spain, begins at length to assume a serious and most alarming aspect. The Marquis De las Casas, the Spanish ambassador, presented a note to Lord Grenville on Sunday, which, although not yet officially published by his Majesty's ministers, is generally considered, in the best informed circles, to contain a declaration of the grounds of complaint of the cabinet of Madrid, against the British government.

The declaration, then, adds "*The True Briton,*" contains many other grounds of complaint equally trifling; and to give due effect to the unreasonable farago, the Marquis De las Casas has received orders from his court to demand an immediate and categorical answer from the British cabinet; and, in case of its not being satisfactory, he is directed to leave the kingdom without delay.

His excellency is at present at Bath; whence, it is said, if a satisfactory answer is not given to the manifesto or declaration of the cabinet of Madrid, he means to take his departure for Spain, by way of Bristol.

DUTCH NAVY.

The following statement of the strength of the Dutch navy, is translated from a Brussels paper of 23d ult.

The Dutch squadron, gone to the East-Indies, under the command of admiral Lucas, is composed of two ships of 68 guns, one of 56, two frigates of 44, and 4 corvettes.

The squadron gone to the West-Indies, under admiral Braak, consists of one ship of 56 guns, one frigate of 44, two of 36, and four corvettes.

There are in the Texel, under the command of admiral Winter, two ships of 74 guns, six of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 44, and seven corvettes, or other smaller vessels.

In the other different ports of the republic, there are two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, two of 56, two of 44, eight frigates or corvettes, of from 36 to 32 guns, and 16 ships of war of less than 20 guns.

There are building or repairing in the different dock yards of the Batavian republic, two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 32, one of 26, and two corvettes of 18.

The Dutch have besides, two frigates of 36 guns in the East Indies; and in the West Indies they have one frigate of 40 guns, three of 36, two corvettes of 24, and one of 16.

TOTAL.

Six ships of the line of 74 guns.—Sixteen of 68.—Six of 56.—Eight frigates from 44 to 40 guns.—Fourteen from 36 to 32.—Twenty-three corvettes.---Seventeen smaller ships of war.——Total, Ninety ships of war.

The following account of a hard fought naval engagement is extracted from a late London paper, and shews that nothing is to be got by fighting an Algerine.

ALICANT, JULY 28.

The beginning of this month, a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corsica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's garde costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon without intermission; the combatants were for a long while within pistol shot of each other. The privateer suffered much, being most of the time betwixt an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away great part of her rigging, and made great havock among the men; yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of disperation, and attempted many times to board, but was as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the height of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain shot, as he was firing a blund erbuss, yet the barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they would never strike while a man or boy was left alive. The christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict, and shewed great bravery and naval skill; they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presened itself shortly after, which was the loss of the pope's cruizer, who was sunk by the enemy's shot, after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers.

WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

KINGSTON, AUGUST 27.

It is now pretty well understood, that the French commissioners, thinking their force insufficient, did not proceed to take possession, on the day appointed, of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded by treaty. They most probably wish things to remain in *statu quo*, till the arrival of such reinforcements as may enable them to contest the point with some prospect of success, or that some act of aggression, on our part should embroil us with Spain.

ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR.

AUGUST 31.

The dispatches brought by Lieutenant Mann, and by him conveyed immediately to the Commander in Chief, were put on board the Port Royal by the captain of the Magicienne frigate, in the offing on Monday.—The Magicienne was from Gibraltar, and sent by General O'Hara, to give notice to the governors in the West India islands of a rupture having taken place between the powers of England and Spain; she is said likewise to bring information of the Spanish forces, so long since collected before Gibraltar, having attaeked that fortress and being completely repulsed.—The frigate on her passage captured a very rich Spanish ship and sent her into one of the Windward islands, part of her crew (to the number of fifty) she put on board the Port Royal. The above is a recapitulation of all the intelligence said to be brought by her, but by many persons the attack on Gibraltar is tho't to be false; that a formidable camp has been formed before that place there is little doubt of. The Spanish ship taken is said to be from a French port, of consequence, her capture is the effect of her having a French cargo on board. On the whole it is hoped, that there is no foundation for believing a rupture has taken place, yet the report has wrought so much upon the minds of the people of this town, that privateering is universally talked of.——Should the dispatches of the Commander in Chief contain intelligence of so important a nature, it is hoped he will not keep them long a secret.